

Alaska Public Health System Assessment

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What is *Health*?

- "State of complete physical, mental, and social well being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity."

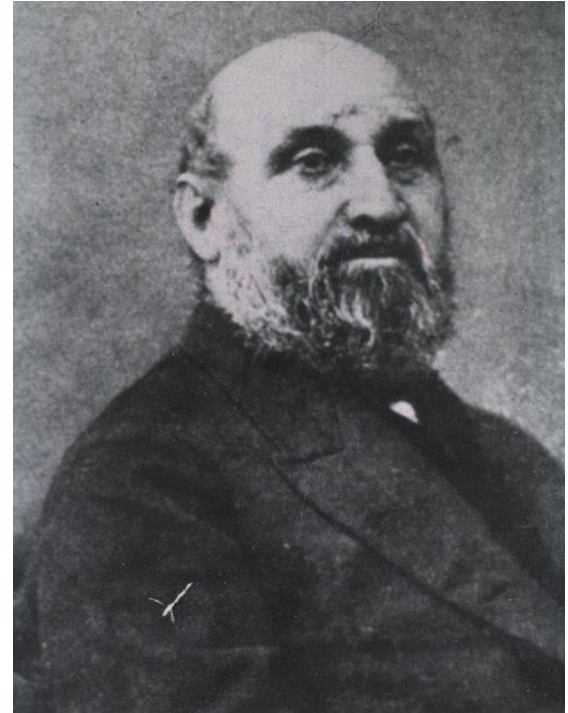
- Preamble to the Constitution of the WHO, 1948



Dr. Brock Chisholm of Canada,
1st WHO Director-General
1948

"Death is a fact.
All else is inference."

William Farr
(1807–1883)



What is Public Health?

“What we as a society do collectively to assure the conditions in which people can be healthy.”

Institute of Medicine, 1988



- “All organized measures (whether public or private) to prevent disease, promote health, and prolong life among the population as a whole”

What does medicine do?

Saves lives one at a time



What does public health do?

Saves lives millions at a time



The 10 Essential Public Health Services

1. Monitor health status
2. Investigate and diagnose health problems and hazards.
3. Inform and educate people regarding health issues.
4. Mobilize partnerships to solve community problems.
5. Support policies and plans to achieve health goals.
6. Enforce laws and regulations to protect health and safety.
7. Link people to needed personal health services.
8. Ensure a skilled, competent public health workforce.
9. Evaluate effectiveness, accessibility and quality of health services.
10. Research and apply innovative solutions.



Who Provides These Services in the US and in Alaska?

- Public/Governmental

- 51 State Health Departments
- 8 Territorial Health Departments
- >2500 Local Health Departments
- Tribal Health Departments
- Federal agencies



- Private

- Schools and universities
- NGOs, not-for-profit organizations
- Hospitals, health systems, health plans, HMOs
- Employers
- More...



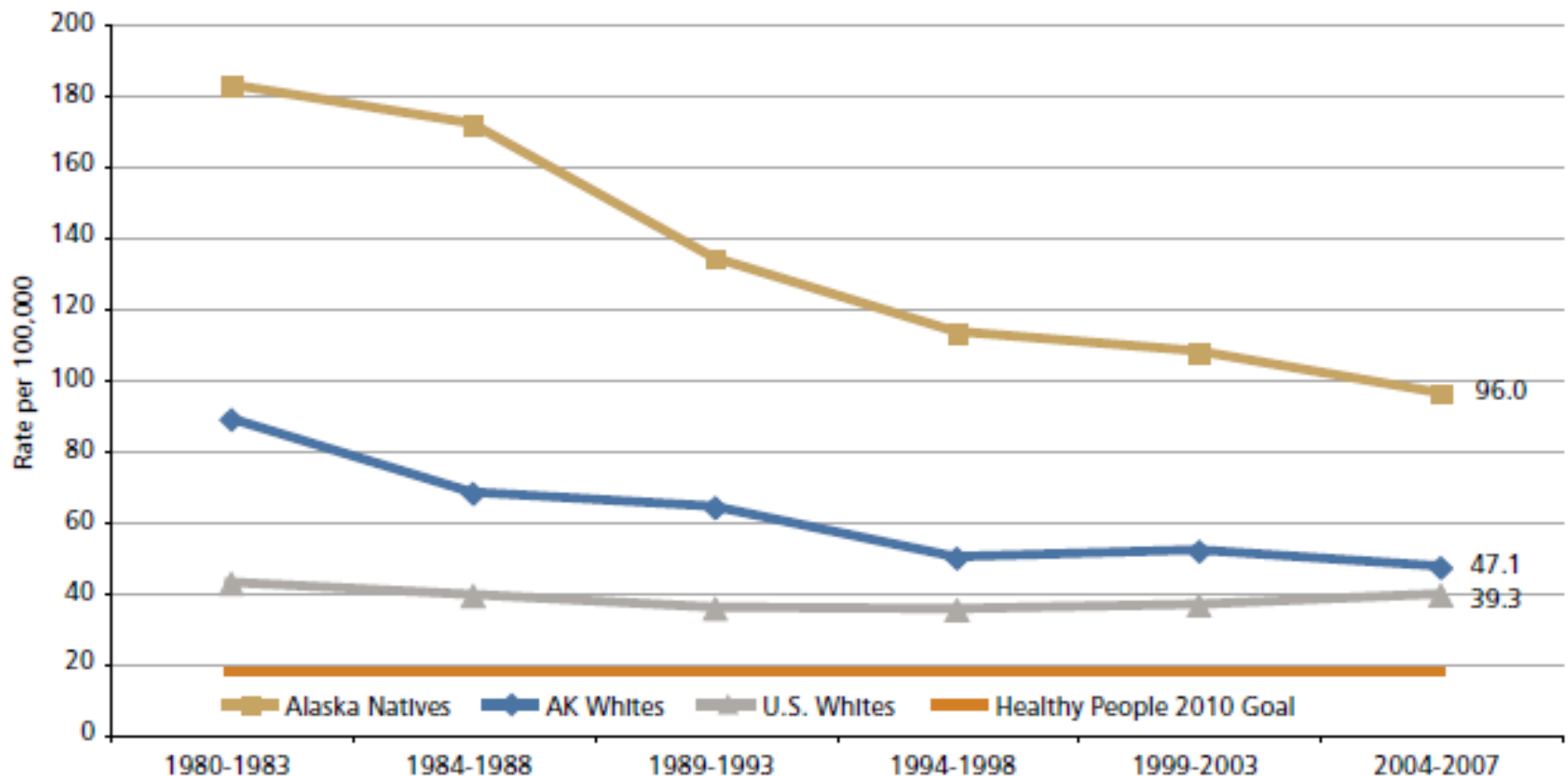
1. Monitor health status to identify and solve health problems

Average Annual Age-Adjusted Unintentional Injury Death Rates per 100,000, 1980-2007

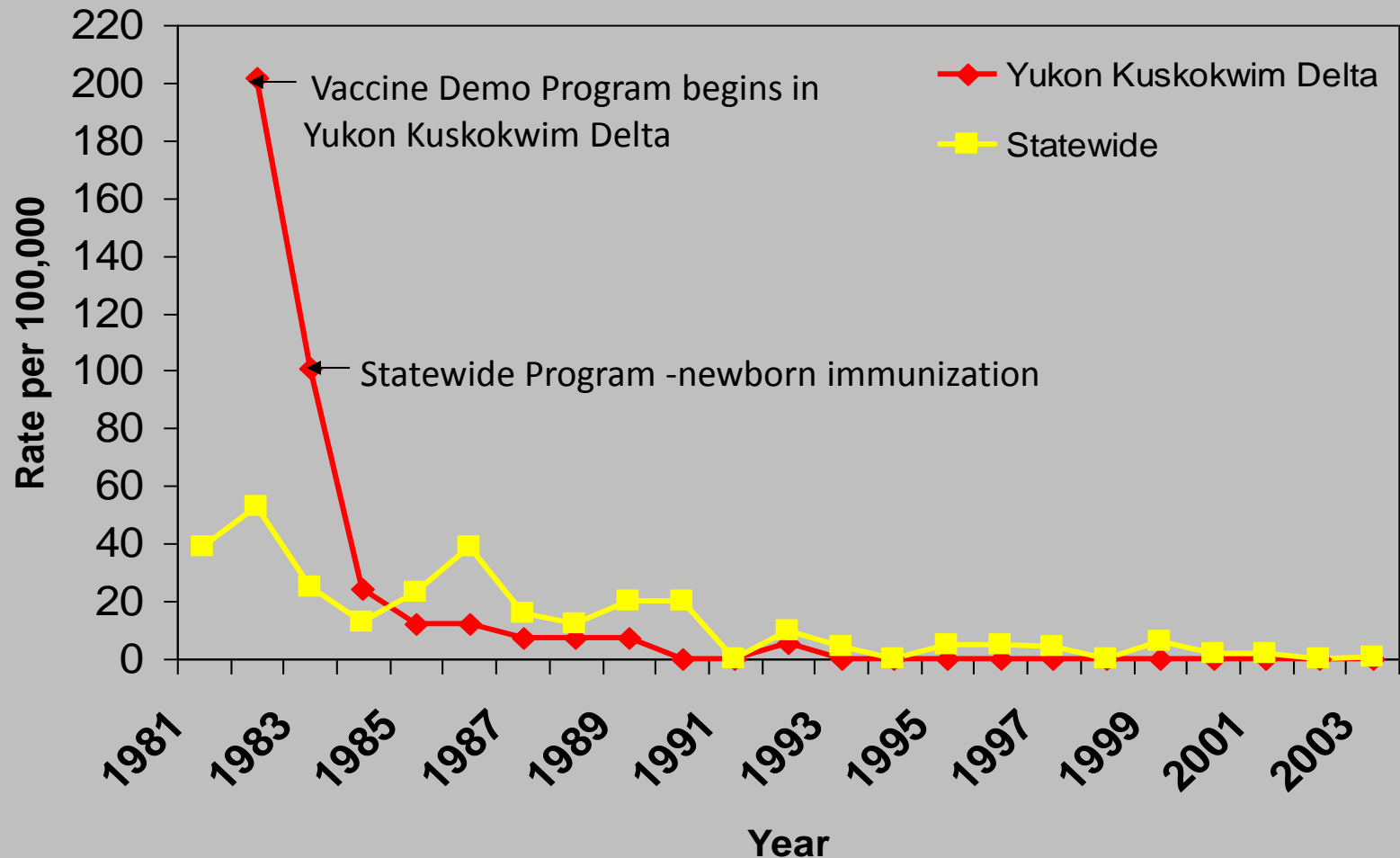
Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

U.S. Data Source: Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program

U.S. Whites and AK Whites 2004-2007 data point is for 2004-2005 only



Hepatitis B in Alaska Native Persons, 1981- 2003



Alaska Native people now have one of the lowest rates of Hep B in the U.S.

2. Diagnose and investigate health problems and health hazards in the community



The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Outbreak of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* Gastroenteritis Associated with Alaskan Oysters

Joseph B. McLaughlin, M.D., M.P.H., Angelo DePaola, Ph.D.,
Cheryl A. Bopp, M.S., Karen A. Martinek, R.N., M.P.H., Nancy P. Napolilli, B.S.,
Christine G. Allison, B.S., Shelley L. Murray, B.S., Eric C. Thompson, B.S.,
Michele M. Bird, M.S., and John P. Midaugh, M.D.

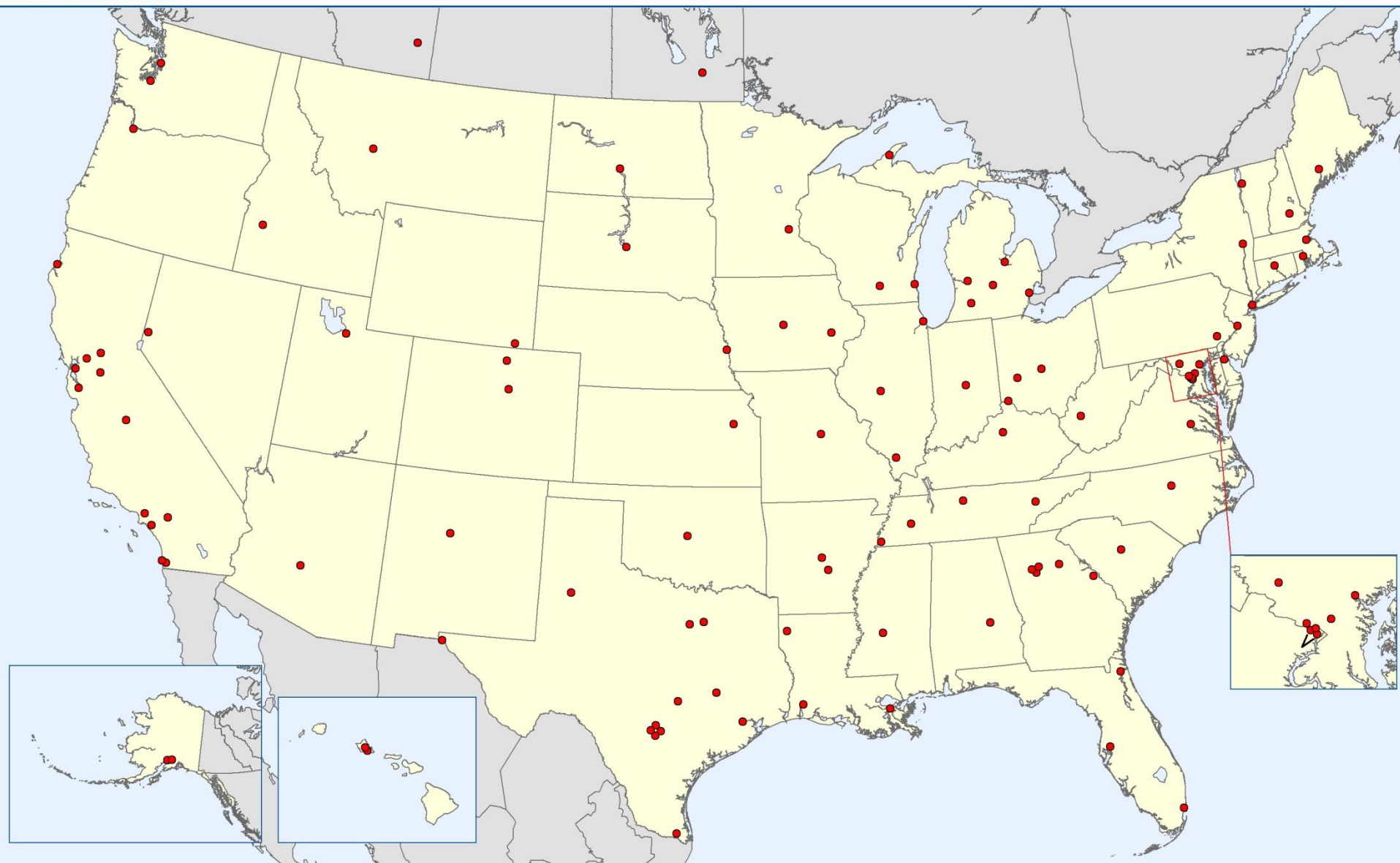
ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND

Vibrio parahaemolyticus, the leading cause of seafood-associated gastroenteritis in the United States, typically is associated with the consumption of raw oysters gathered from warm-water estuaries. We describe a recognized outbreak of *V. parahaemolyticus* infection associated with the consumption of seafood from Alaska.



Laboratory Response Network



3. Inform, educate, and empower people about health issues



"The elders used to tell us not to forget our native food"

Elder Mary Haakanson Alutiiq







FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: July 31, 2014

Contact: Dr. Bob Gerlach, Department of Environmental Conservation, 907-375-8214,
bob.gerlach@alaska.gov
Dr. Ali Hamade, Department of Health and Social Services, 907-269-8086,
ali.hamade@alaska.gov

Further analyses confirms Alaska seafood is safe from Fukushima radiation

JUNEAU— The Alaska departments of Environmental Conservation (DEC) and Health and Social Services (DHSS) have received further results from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) on

<i>State of Alaska Epidemiology</i>		Bulletin
Department of Health and Social Services William J. Streur, Commissioner Ward B. Hurlburt, MD, MPH, CMO 3601 C Street, Suite 540 Anchorage, Alaska 99503 http://www.epi.alaska.gov	Division of Public Health Kerre Shelton, Director Local (907) 269-8000 24 Hour Emergency (800) 478-0084	Editors: Joe McLaughlin, MD, MPH Louisa Castrodale, DVM, MPH Bulletin No. 20 September 23, 2014

Palivizumab Prophylaxis — Alaska, 2014–15 RSV Season

Background

Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) is the most common cause of bronchiolitis and pneumonia in infants in the United States.

2014–15 RSV season starts prior to November 30, Medicaid will adjust the coverage dates accordingly (Table).




HALE BOREALIS FORUM

September 27-30, 2014 • Hilton Hotel, Anchorage, AK

Live from Atlanta...Good Morning America with Robin Roberts and Dr. Rich Besser




4. Mobilize community partnerships to identify and solve health problems



FLU.GOV Know what to do about the flu.

Ski-through Flu Vaccination SHARE Facebook Twitter LinkedIn YouTube

[Flu.gov Home](#) | [On Demand](#) | [Live Webcast](#)



Ski-through Flu Vaccination

Anchorage, AK

U.S. Olympic athlete Rachel Steer (biathlon) gets her vaccination as she trains for the Vancouver Olympic games. This is an excerpt from webcast in which U.S. Olympic and Paralympic officials, Olympic-level athletes, staff, and coaches get the H1N1 vaccine and join leaders from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services in encouraging Americans to do the same.

Watch the full event.

Read more about [Vaccinations](#) and [Vaccine Safety](#).

[Find a flu vaccine near you](#)

0:46 / 1:29

To Prevent Transmission of Infections in Healthcare

**1 ONE NEEDLE,
ONE SYRINGE,
ONLY ONE TIME.**



Safe Injection Practices Coalition

www.ONEandONLYcampaign.org

Injection Safety is Every Provider's Responsibility

**BE AWARE
DON'T SHARE**



**One Insulin Pen,
Only One Person**

1 Needle

1 Syringe

+ 1 Time

0 Infections

What the One & Only Campaign

The goal of the One & Only Campaign is to transform injection practices across all healthcare settings. The coalition, with an experienced and highly effective public health and policy leadership team, is focused on preventing the transmission of blood-borne viruses, hepatitis, and other infections through injection practices. The One & Only Campaign will work to increase the safety of injection practices and ensure that every person who injects is safe.

Injection practices that are at risk of transmitting blood-borne viruses, hepatitis, and other infections include: sharing needles, syringes, and other injection equipment; reusing needles, syringes, and other injection equipment; and injecting drugs.

Injection safety is a public health issue that affects everyone. The One & Only Campaign is a coalition of healthcare providers, public health officials, and community organizations working together to prevent the transmission of blood-borne viruses, hepatitis, and other infections through injection practices.

For more information and resources, visit www.ONEandONLYcampaign.org. The One & Only Campaign is a coalition of healthcare providers, public health officials, and community organizations working together to prevent the transmission of blood-borne viruses, hepatitis, and other infections through injection practices.



www.ONEandONLYcampaign.org



Oklahoma State Dept. of Health

09-11-01

YOU CAN NOT STOP US.

WE HAVE THIS ANTHRAX.

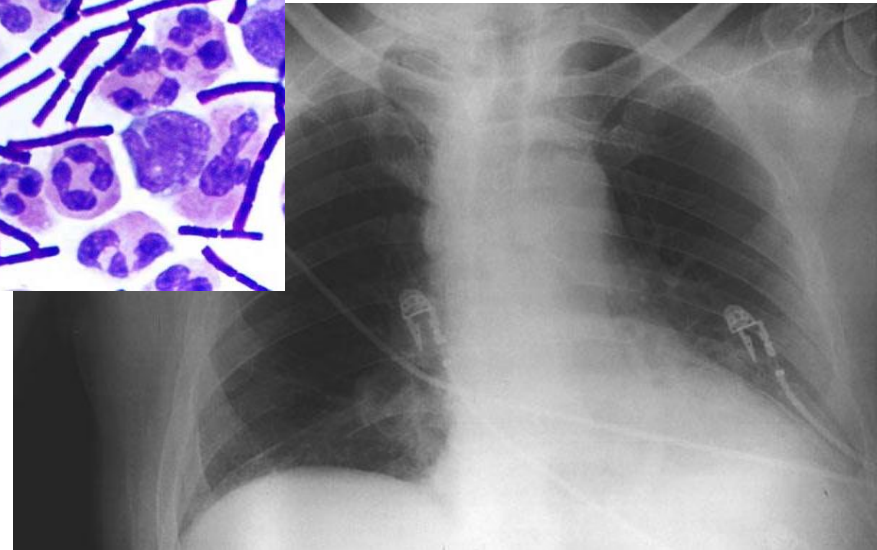
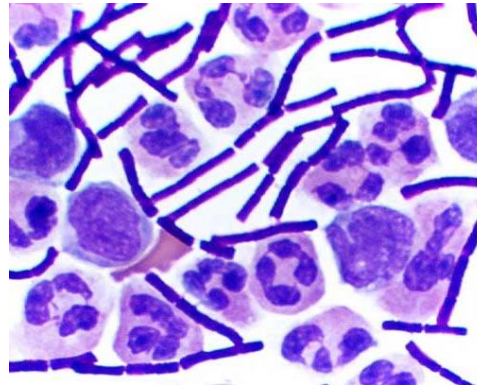
YOU DIE NOW.

ARE YOU AFRAID?

DEATH TO AMERICA.

DEATH TO ISRAEL.

ALLAH IS GREAT.



BIOTERRORISM-RELATED ANTHRAX



Collaboration between Public Health and Law Enforcement: New Paradigms and Partnerships for Bioterrorism Planning and Response

Jay C. Butler,* Mitchell L. Cohen,* Cindy R. Friedman,* Robert M. Scripp,† and Craig G. Watz†

The biological attacks with powders containing *Bacillus anthracis* sent through the mail during September and October 2001 led to unprecedented public health and law enforcement investigations, which involved thousands of investigators from federal, state, and local agencies. Following recognition of the first cases of anthrax in Florida in early October 2001, investigators from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) were mobilized to assist investigators from state and local public health and law enforcement agencies. Although public health and criminal investigations have been conducted in concert in the past, the response to the anthrax attacks required close collaboration because of the immediate and ongoing threat to public safety. We describe the collaborations between CDC and FBI during the investigation of the 2001 anthrax attacks and highlight the challenges and successes of public health and law enforcement collaborations in general.

5. Develop policies and plans that support individual and community health efforts

VETT ET AL.

J. A. M. A.
Oct. 25, 1947

Special Article

MEDICAL CONDITIONS IN ALASKA

A Report by a Group Sent by the American Medical Association

HARRY BARNETT, M.D.

JACK FIELDS, M.D.

GEORGE MILLES, M.D.

JOSEPH SILVERSTEIN, M.D.

and

ARTHUR BERNSTEIN, M.D.
Chicago

The advisory committee of the American Medical Association to the Department of the Interior appointed a team to study the over-all medical conditions and problems of the territory of Alaska and to render such special advice and aid as could be given.

Alaska was toured for a period of three weeks. The team arrived in Anchorage July 19 and completed its tour on August 9. The following sites were visited: Anchorage, Seward, Bethel, a native village on the Kuskokwim River, Unalakleet, Nome, Gambell on St. Lawrence Island, Kotzebue, Point Barrow, Tanana, Fairbanks, Juneau, Hoonah, Sitka, Ketchikan and Metlakatla. A total of about 4,500 miles was traveled in Alaska.

The team was capably guided by Dr. C. Earl Albrecht and Dr. Leo Gerhig of the Territorial Department of Health and Dr. Howard Rufus of the Alaska Native Service. Physicians of the Alaska Native Service,



State of Alaska

Hazard Mitigation Plan 2013



Yukon River 2013 Ice Jam Flooding in Galena, AK

Department of Military and Veterans Affairs

Prepared By

Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

October 2013

Tobacco-Free Policy Toolkit for Healthcare Facilities



Developed by the State of Alaska

Tobacco Prevention and Control Program with

Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium

Nicotine Research and Control Program

University of Alaska
Pandemic Preparedness Plan

6. Enforce laws and regulations that protect health and ensure safety



Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development
Corporations, Business & Professional Licensing

HOME CORPORATIONS BUSINESS LICENSING PROFESSIONAL LICENSING INVESTIGATIONS

State of Alaska > Commerce > Corporations, Business, & Professional Licensing > Professional Licensing > Barbers & Hairdressers > Applications & Forms > Tattooing & Body Piercing

Barbers & Hairdressers

- Barbers/Hairdresser's Home Page
- Applications/Forms
- Meeting Notices
- Meeting Minutes

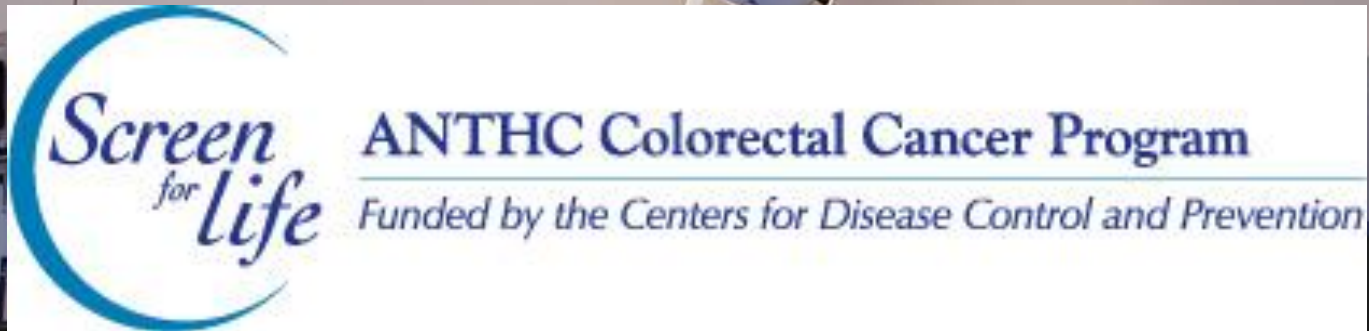
BOARD OF BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS

TATTOOING, PERMANENT COSMETIC COLORING,
AND BODY PIERCING APPLICATIONS

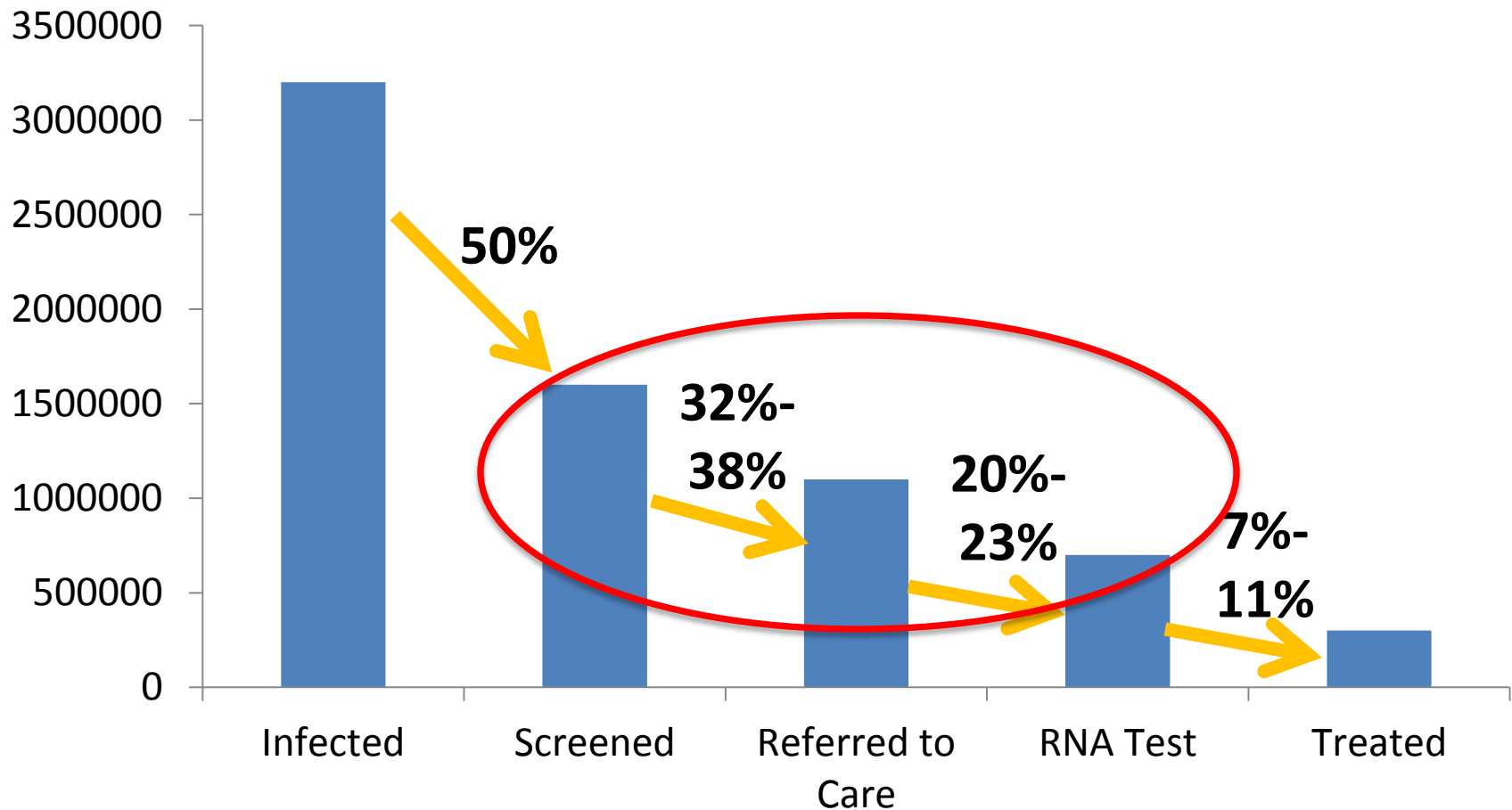
7. Link people to needed personal health services and assure the provision of health care when otherwise unavailable



Itinerant Colonoscopy Screening Clinics



Link to Care: Estimated Proportion of HCV-Infected Persons Screened, Referred, Confirmed, Treated, U.S.



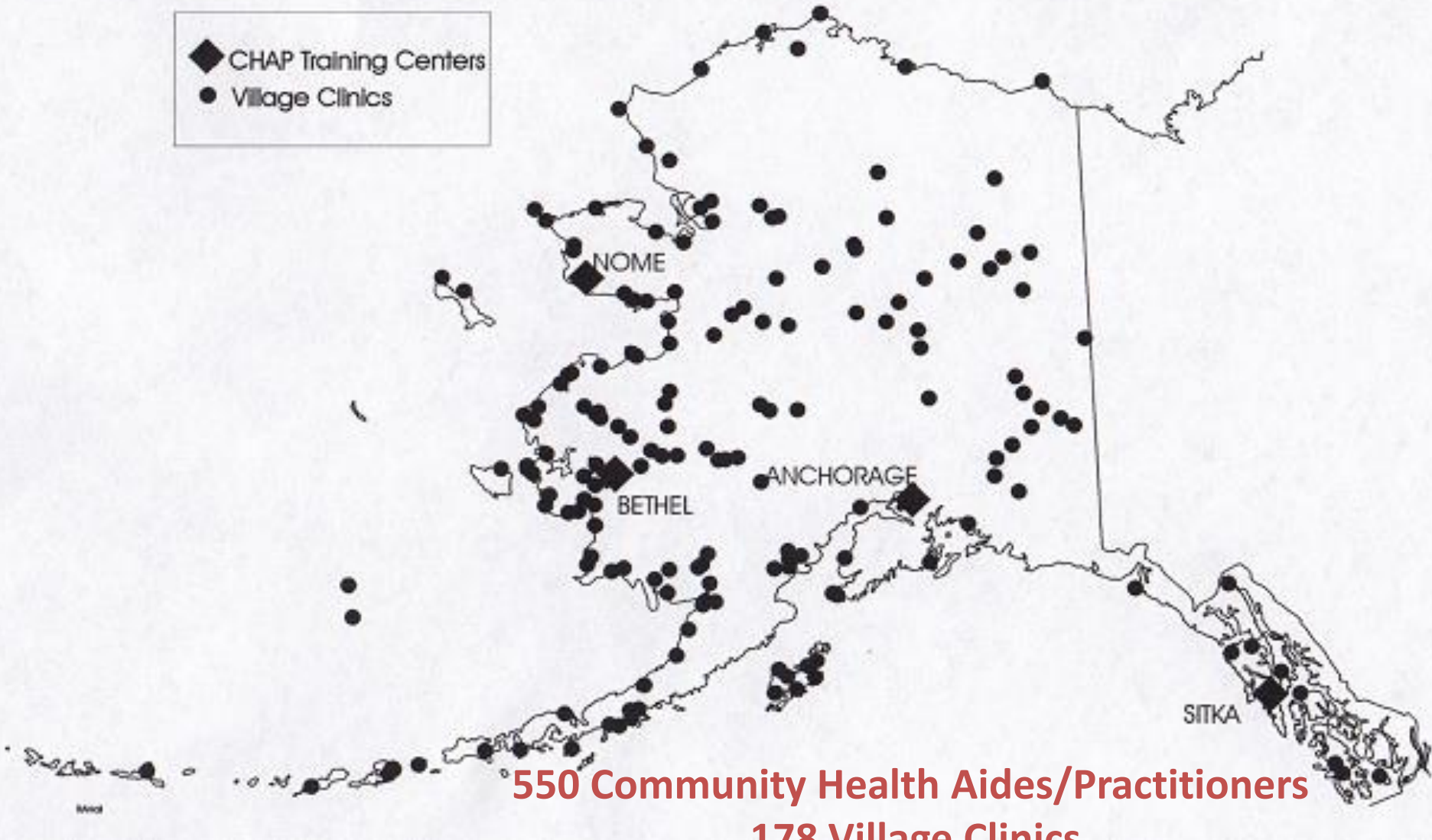
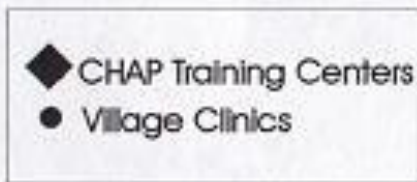
Data from Holmberg SD, et al. *N Engl J Med* 2013;368:1859-61

8. Assure a competent public and personal health care workforce



Betty Guy, CHA, in Kwethluk circa 1972

Community Health Aide/Practitioner Village Clinics



550 Community Health Aides/Practitioners

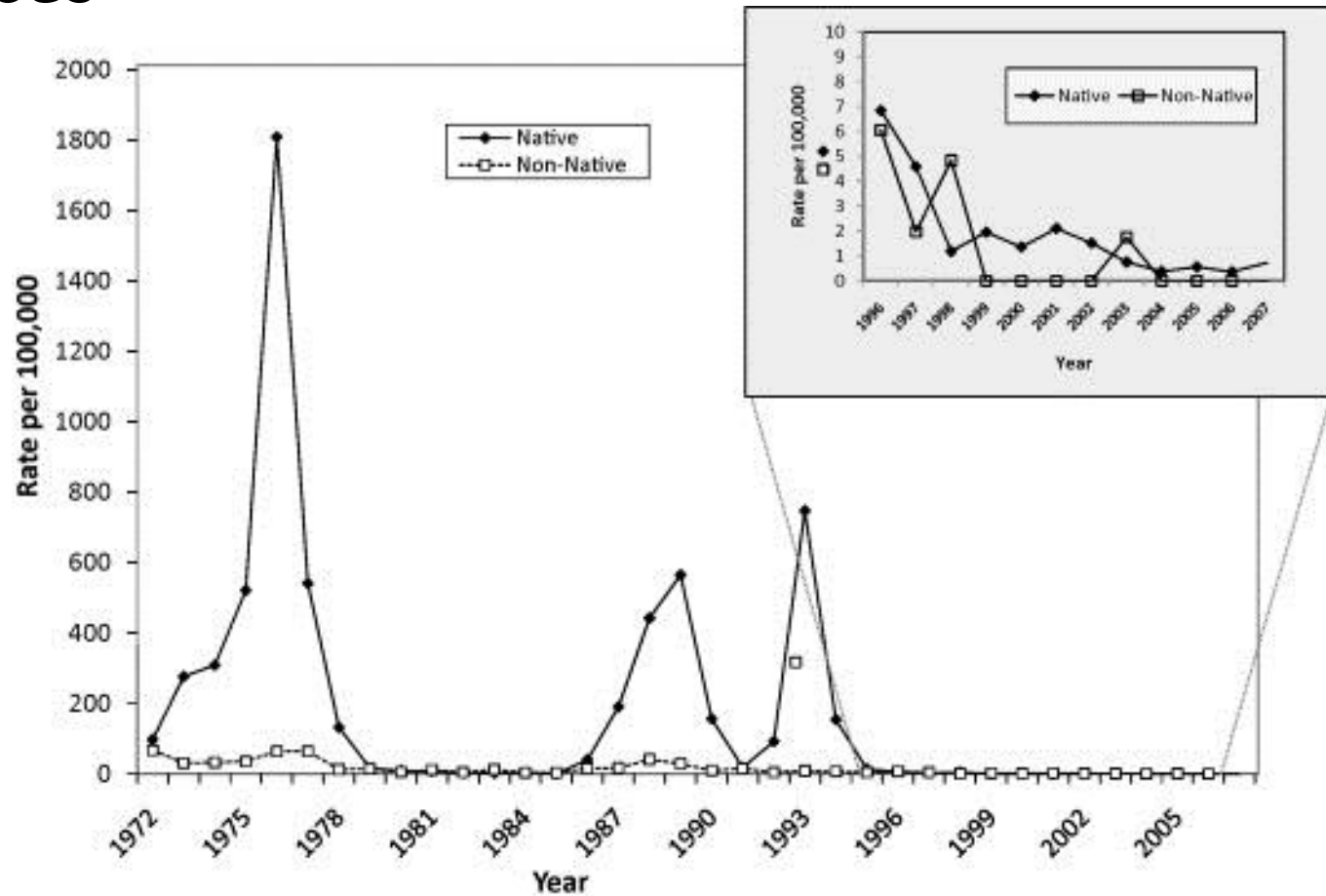
178 Village Clinics

~250,000 Patient Encounters per Year

Dental Health Aide Therapist Program



9. Evaluate effectiveness, accessibility, and quality of personal and population-based health services



Hepatitis A, Alaska, 1972-2007

10. Research for new insights and innovative solutions to health problems

Immunogenicity and Reactogenicity of Pneumococcal Polysaccharide and Conjugate Vaccines in Alaska Native Adults 55–70 Years of Age

Karen M. Miernyk,¹ Jay C. Butler,² Lisa R. Bulkow,² Rosalyn J. Singleton,^{1,2} Thomas W. Hennessy,² Catherine M. Dentinger,² Helen V. Peters,¹ Barbara Knutsen,³ Jack Hickel,³ and Alan J. Parkinson²

¹Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, ²Arctic Investigations Program, Division of Emerging Infections and Surveillance Systems, National Center for Preparedness, Detection, and Control of Infectious Diseases, Coordinating Center for Infectious Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and ³Southcentral Foundation, Anchorage, Alaska

Clin Infect Dis 2009; 49:214-8

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

Use of 13-Valent Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine and 23-Valent Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Vaccine Among Adults Aged ≥65 Years: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP)

Sara Tomczyk, MSc^{1,2}, Nancy M. Bennett, MD^{3,4}, Charles Stoecker, PhD⁵, Ryan Gierke, MPH², Matthew R. Moore, MD², Cynthia G. Whitney, MD², Stephen Hadler, MD², Tamara Pilishvili, MPH² (Author affiliations at end of text)

MMWR 2014; 63:822-5 (Sept 19, 2014)

